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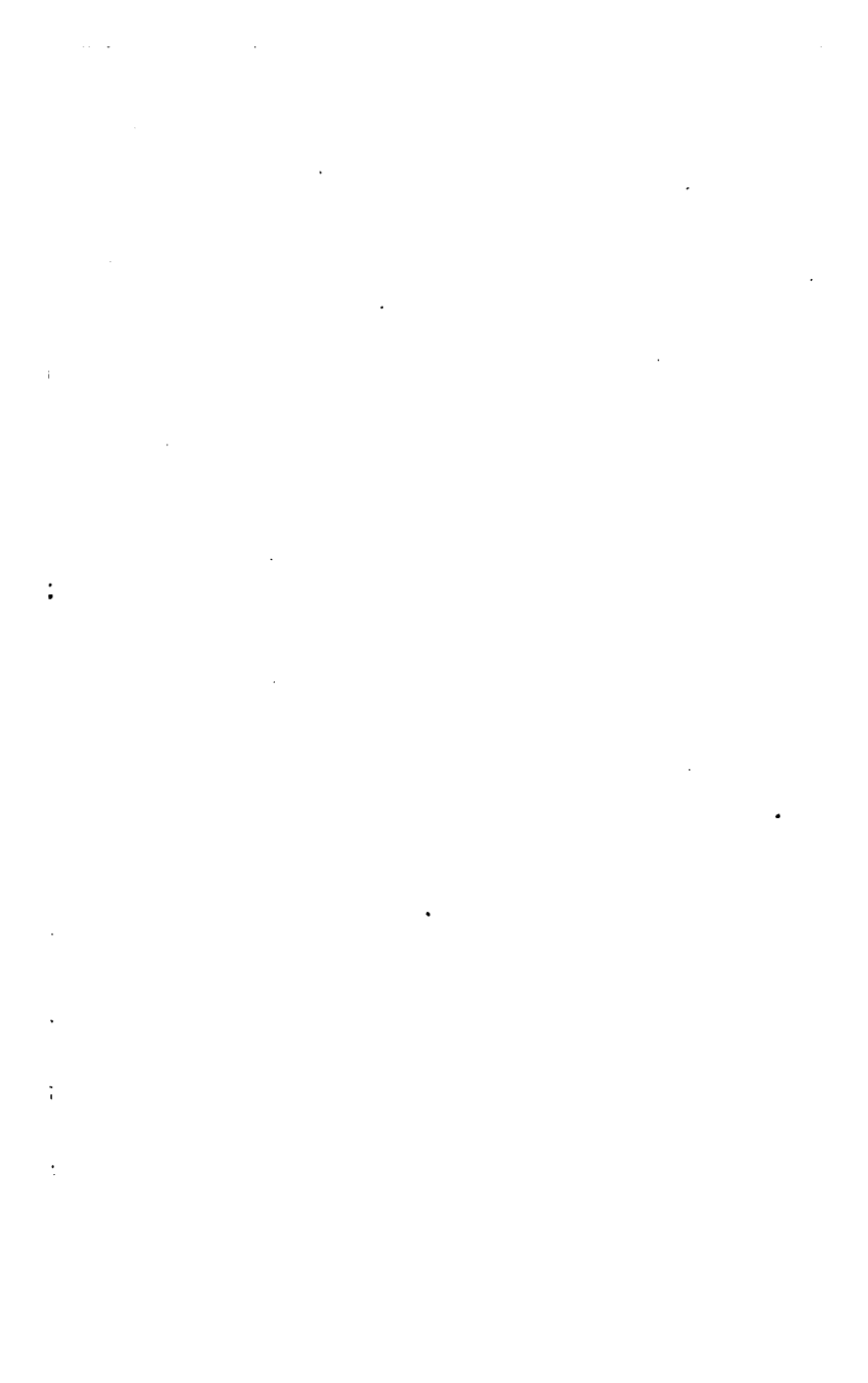


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THE
HARMONY
OF THE
LATIN AND GREEK
Languages.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HILL, A.M.

ONE OF THE
CLASSICAL MASTERS OF MERCERS' SCHOOL, LONDON.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR M. A. EDWARDS,
(LATE SCATCHERD AND LETTERMAN),
12, AVE MARIA LANE

1842.

440.

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**LONDON: PRINTED BY JOHN MORTON,**  
**16, Peter's Hill, Drs. Commons.**  
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TO THE
Master, Wardens, Court of Assistants,
AND GENERALITY OF THE
WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF MERCERS,
LONDON,

THIS VOLUME IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY
THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE REV. THOMAS HILL, A.M.

ONE OF THE CLASSICAL MASTERS

OF
Mercers' School.

Preface.

THE Author of this work has attempted to prove the Harmony of the Greek and Latin Languages, and if in so doing, he has executed the task appointed, by simplifying the Rules of the Syntax, he will be repaid the time and devotion he has applied to the subject. Considering the two languages as cognate, he has attempted to give a just exemplification of all the Rules of the Grammars of both Languages, and this in so easy and practical a manner, that he trusts he may be found to have performed a service, both to the Master and the Student.

L A T I N

AND

G R E E K G R A M M A R .

In Grammar there are four parts : Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography teaches the forms and sounds of letters ; and the just mode of spelling words.

Etymology treats first, of the classification of words into different sorts, called parts of speech ; secondly, of their properties, that is, the various changes and inflections to which they are subject ; and thirdly, of their derivation from their primitives.

Syntax teaches the proper construction of words in a sentence, according to established rules.

Prosody teaches the quantity, or proper pronunciation of syllables, and the laws of verse.

It is intended here to treat only of Syntax.

Syntax or *Σύνταξις*, is divided into two parts, Concord or Agreement, and Regimen or Government.

Concord or Agreement, is the relation which one word has to the other, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government or Regimen, is the power which one word has over another, in determining its case, number, person, gender, mood, and tense.

Of Concord.

There are three Concorde or Agreements.

- 1st. Between the Nominative Case and the Verb.
- 2nd. Between the Substantive and the Adjective.
- 3rd. Between the Relative and the Antecedent.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE AND THE VERB.

The verb personal agrees with its nominative case, in number and person : as

Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via. Sen.
The way to good manners is never too late.

Ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς, τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ τίθησιν
ὑπὲρ τῶν προβατῶν. *John, Ch. x. 11.*

The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

The nominative case of pronouns is very seldom expressed, except for the sake of distinction, or emphasis : as

Vos damnástis.
You have condemned me, (especially you).

Ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ θύρα. *John, Ch. x. 9.*
I am the door.

Sometimes a sentence is the nominative case to the verb : as

———— *ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,*
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros. Ovid.
———— to have learnt the liberal sciences thoroughly,
Softens much the manners, nor suffers them to be brutal.

Τὸ γὰρ τραφῆναι μὴ κακῶς, αἰδῶ φέρει. *Euripides.*
Well educated confers modesty.

Sometimes an adverb with a genitive case is the nominative to the verb : as

Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello.

Part of the men fell in the war.

Οἱ πέλας ἤκουσαν.

The neighbours heard.

The first person is more worthy than the second, and the second than the third.

When the verb agrees with two or more substantives in the singular number, joined by a copulative conjunction, the verb is put in the plural number, and of the most worthy person : as

Tuus pater et ego, te dolentes quærebamus.

Thy father and I, have sought thee sorrowing.

Ἴτε ἢ ἐγὼ, εἴτε ἐκεῖνοι, ἔτω κηρύσσομεν. 1 Cor. xv. 11.

Therefore whether it were I, or they, so we preach.

Verbs of the infinitive mood, frequently place an accusative case, instead of a nominative before themselves, the conjunction *quod* or *ut* being omitted : as

Te rediisse incolumem, gaudeo.

I rejoice that you have returned in safety.

Περιπατῆσαι ὑμᾶς ἀξίως τοῦ Κυρίου. Col. i. 10.

That ye might walk worthy of the Lord.

A verb placed between two nominative cases of different numbers, may agree with either of them : as

Amantium iræ, amoris integratio est. Ter.

The quarrels of lovers, are the renewing of love.

Τῇ πόλει, ἐστὶν δμορος, Κολωνίδες. Paus.

Colonides, is a place very near to the city.

Verbs impersonal have not a nominative case expressed : as

Tædet me vitæ.

I am weary of life.

Χρὴ σοι φίλων.

You have need of friends.

A noun of multitude in the singular number, is often joined to a verb in the plural: as

Part abiére.

Part have gone away.

Ὡς φασάν ἡ πλῆθυσ.

Thus said the multitude.

GREEK EXCEPTIONS.

Neuter nouns of the plural number, require a verb in the singular: as

Τῷ ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα.

All things are obedient to money.

Sometimes even masculine and feminine nouns in the plural number, require a verb in the singular: as

Ἀχεῖται ὁμφαὶ μελέων.

The recital of songs resound.

Every dual noun is necessarily plural, so that a nominative dual, is able to be joined to a verb in the plural number: as

Ἄμφω ἔλεγον.

Both did say.

But on the other hand, every plural noun is not of the dual number.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives, participles, and pronouns, agree with their substantives, in case, gender, number, and person : as

Rara avis in terris, nigroque *simillima* cygno. *Juv.*
An uncommon bird in the world, and very much like to a black swan.

Χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν. *Menand.*
A good man is a common good.

Sometimes a sentence supplies the place of a substantive, the adjective being put in the neuter gender : as

Audito, regem Doroberniam proficisci.
It being heard, that the king was gone to Dover.

Χαλεπὸν, συνήθειαν μακρὰν ἰάσασθαι. *Philon.*
It is a difficult thing, to correct old habits.

The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine than the neuter.

Two or more substantives, although each be of the singular number, have the adjective in the plural number, and of the most worthy gender : as

Rex et regina, sunt beati.
The king and the queen are blessed.

Ἄδελφος, ἡ ἀδελφή γυμνοί. *Jam. ii. 15.*
If a brother or sister be naked.

Frequently, when all or any of the substantives signify things without life, the adjective is put in the neuter gender, (negotia or χρήματα being understood) : as

Laus et imperium, sunt bona.
Praise and power, are good.

Νάρδος καὶ χρυσός, δοκῶσι ἀγαθὰ.
Spikenard and gold, appear good.

GREEK EXCEPTIONS.

Yet the dual substantive may be joined to an adjective in the plural number : as

Φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βάλωμεν. *Homer.*

We cast our two dear hands around.

Compound and derivative adjectives ending in *ος*, are commonly of the common gender : as

Ἐφάνη ροδοδάκτυλος Ἥως. *Homer.*

The rosy-fingered morn appeared

And some other adjectives not compounded : as

Παντοίων τομάτων λόλον εἰκόνα.

An image speaking all sorts of languages.

Adjectives often change their substantives into the genitive case : as

Φαῦλοι ἀνθρώπων for ἀνθρωποι.

Wicked men.

Substantives are often used for adjectives : as

Μάγος τέχνη.

Magic art.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

THE RELATIVE AND ANTECEDENT.

The relative agrees with its antecedent, in gender, number, and person, but *not* in case : as

————— *Vir bonus est quis ?*

Qui consulta patrum, qui leges, juraque servat. Hor.

————— *Who is a good man ?*

*He who keeps the decrees of the senators,
he who keeps the laws and rites.*

Χάριν οἶδα τῆς τιμῆς, ἣ με τιμᾷτε. *Halicar.*

I thank you for the honor, with which you have honored me.

Sometimes a sentence is put for the antecedent, the relative being then in the neuter gender : as

In tempore ad eam veni, quod rerum omnium est primum. Ter.
I came in season to her, which is the chiefest of all things.

Μὴ μεθύσκεσθε οἶνον, ἐν ᾧ ἐστὶν ἀσωτία. Eph. v. 18.
Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess.

A relative pronoun being placed between two substantives of different genders and numbers, may agree with either of them : as

Homines tuentur illum globum, quæ terra dicitur. Cic.
Men regard that globe, which is called the earth.

Τῷ σπέρματι σου, ὃς ἐστὶ Χριστὸς. Gal. iii. 16.
To thy seed, which is Christ.

Sometimes the relative agrees with the primitive pronoun, which is understood in the possessive : as

————— *Omnes omnia*
bona dicere, et laudare fortunas meas,
qui gnatum haberem, tali ingenio præditum. Terence.

————— All men began to say
all good things, and to praise my good fortune,
who had a son, endued with such a disposition.

Νῦν ἀναγινώσκεις τὰ γράμματα τὰ ἐμὰ, ὃς εἰμι φύγας.
Now you read my writings, who am an exile.

If a nominative case come between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence : as

Gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat, abest. Ovid.
Thanks are not due for the service, which reluctance retards.

Οὗτος προηρόειμασεν ὁ Θεός. Eph. ii. 10.
Which God hath before ordained.

But if no nominative case come between the relative and

the verb, the relative shall be the nominative case to the verb: as

Qui angas te animi. Ter.
You who torment yourself in mind.

Ἡ τὴς ἐστὶν ἐντολὴ πρώτη, ἐν ἐπαγγελίᾳ. Eph. vi. 2.
Which is the first commandment, with promise.

GREEK EXCEPTIONS.

Among the attics, the relative and antecedent will both be in the same case: as

Χρῶμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω.
I use the books, which I have.

Among the attics, the antecedent is sometimes put by attraction in the same case, and in the same member of a sentence, with the relative: as

Οὗτος ἐστὶν, ὃν λέγεις ἀνθρῶπον.
This is the man, concerning whom you spake.

And also in Latin, among the poets, the same form is sometimes used: as

Urbem, quam statuo, vestra est.
The city, which I build, is yours.

Of Government.

CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS.

SUBSTANTIVES.

When two substantives come together, betokening different things, the latter shall be put in the genitive case : as

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia, crescit. *Juv. xiv. 139.*
The love of money increases, as the money itself, increases.

Παῦλος, δούλος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. *Romans. i. 1.*
Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ.

This genitive is sometimes changed into a dative case : as

Urbi pater est, urbique maritus. *Lucian.*
He is a father to the city, and a husband to the city.

Ὅνκ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἠνδανε θυμῷ. *Homer.*
It pleased not the mind of Agamemnon.

An adjective put in the neuter gender without a substantive, sometimes requires the genitive case after it : as

Paululum pecuniæ.
A very little money.

Τὸ κρᾶτιστον τῆς φιλοσοφίας.
The best branch of philosophy.

The genitive case of proper names is sometimes put alone, the former substantive being understood by the figure ellipsis : as

———— ubi ad *Dianæ* veneris,
ito ad dextram ; (understand templum.) *Terence.*

———— when you shall have come to the temple of Diana,
turn to the right hand.

Νηλεὺς ὁ Κόδρων, (understand υἱός). *Hom.*
 Neleus the son of Codrus.

Two substantives signifying the same thing, are put in the same case: as

Effodiuntur *opes*, *irritamenta* malorum. *Ovid.*
 Riches, the temptation to evil, are dug out of the earth.

Πάυλος, δούλος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. *Rom. i. 1.*
 Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ.

Praise, dispraise, or the quality of a thing, is put in the ablative, or in the genitive case; in Greek, in the dative or genitive: as

Ingenui *vultus* puer, ingenuique *pudoris*. *Juv. xi. 154.*
 A boy of pleasing countenance, and graceful modesty.

Ἄνθρωπος μεγάλης ἀρετῆς.
 A man of great virtue.

LATIN ADDITIONS.

Opus and *usus*, when they signify “need,” require an ablative case: as

Tuâ *auctoritate*, nobis *opus* est. *Cic.*
 There is need to us, of your authority.

Opus seems to be put adjectively for the word “necessarius,” and then it governs a dative case: as

Dux nobis et auctor, *opus* est. *Cic. Fam. 2. 6.*
 A leader and an adviser is necessary for us.



CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

THE GENITIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives which signify desire, knowledge, memory, fear, and the contrary, require a genitive case; as

Est natura hominum, novitatis avida. Pliny.
It is the nature of men, to be fond of novelty.

Δυσέρως τῆς δόξης.
Exceedingly in love with glory.

With most other adjectives that denote an affection of the mind.

Verbal adjectives in "ax," and Greek verbals in "ικος," also require a genitive case: as

Audax ingenii.
Bold in disposition.

Ἀγαθὸς ὁ Θεὸς, καὶ ἀγαθῶν τοῖς ἀξίοις, παρεκτικός.
Basil.
God is good, and a distributor of good things to the worthy.

Nouns partitive, numerals, comparatives, and superlatives, and certain adjectives put partitively, require a genitive case of the noun, from which they borrow their gender: as

Utrum horum, mavis, accipe.
Take, which ever of these you like.

Ἐκαστὸν τῶν ζώων.
Each of the animals.

They are also used with these prepositions *a, ab, de, e, ex*, inter, ἐξ, ἀπο, μετα: as

Tertius ab Æned.
The third from Æneas.

Πολλὸν τῶν ἀπὸ παιδείας συναθροίζων. Athenæus,
Collecting together many men of learning.

The word "secundus," is sometimes joined to a dative case, but "δεύτερος" in Greek, only to a genitive : as

Haud ulli veterum virtute secundus. *Virg. Æn. ii. 441.*
Not inferior to any of the ancients in valour.

Ὁ υδενος δεύτερος.
Inferior to nobody.

The word that asks a question, and the word that answers it; if nouns, must be in the same case, and if verbs, in the same mood and tense : as

Quarum rerum nulla est satietas? *Divitiarum.*
Of what things is there no satiety? Of riches.

Τίς εἰ Κύριε; Ἰησοῦς, ὃν σὺ διώκεις. *Acts xxvi. 15.*
Who art thou, Lord? Jesus, whom thou persecutest.

THE DATIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives by which convenience, inconvenience, likeness, unlikeness, pleasure, submission, or relation to any thing is signified, require a dative case : as

Si facis, ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris. *Juv. xiv. 71.*
If you cause your son to be serviceable to his people, and beneficial to his country.

Ἀχάριστος εἰσι, καὶ πονηρὸς φύσει. *Demosth.*
He is an ungrateful man, and depraved by nature.

To this rule are referred nouns, compounded with the prepositions, con, σύν, and ὁμῶς,

Conservus tibi.
A fellow servant with thee.
Σύντροφος σοι.
A person educated with thee.

Certain adjectives which signify likeness are also joined to a genitive case : as

Quem metuis, par *hujus* erat. *Lucan.*
 He whom you fear, was like unto this man.

Ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπῳ.
 Like to this man.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus, ἔνθετος, ἱκανός, δεινός, χρήσιμος, and many other words, are sometimes joined to an accusative case with a preposition : as

Natus ad *gloriam*. *Cic.*
 Born to glory.

Χρήσιμος εἰς τὰ πολεμικά. *Aristotle.*
 Useful in military matters.

Verbals in “bilis” taken passively, participials in “dus,” and Greek verbals in “τος,” govern a dative case : as

Nulli *penetrabilis astro*,
 Lucus iners. *Statius.*

— A thick grove, penetrable by no star.

Μεμπτός ἡμεῖς.

You are to be blamed by us.

LATIN ADDITIONS.

Communis, alienus, immunis, are joined to a genitive, dative, and an ablative with a preposition : as

Commune *animantium* omnium est. *Cic.*
 It is common, to all living things.

Alienus *ambitioni*. *Seneca.*
 Devoid of ambition.

Immunis *ab illis malis* sumus.
 We are exempt from these evils.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

The measure of magnitude is subjoined to adjectives, in the accusative, ablative, and genitive cases ; in Greek, to an accusative, and sometimes a genitive : as

Turris, centum pedes alta.

A tower, one hundred feet high.

Τὸ Μαϊάνδρου τὸ εὐρὸς ἐστὶ δύο πλέθρα, or δυῶν πλεθρῶν. *Xen.*

The breadth of the Mæander is two plethra.

The accusative case is sometimes subjoined to adjectives, and participles, the preposition “secundum” or “κατα,” being understood : as

Os, humerosque, Deo similis.

Like to a God, as to countenance and shoulders.

Ἀἰθίοψ, λευκὸς τοὺς ὀδόντας.

An Ethiopian, white as to his teeth,

THE ABLATIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

In Greek there being no Ablative Case, they use a Dative, or a Genitive Case.

Adjectives, which pertain to plenty or want, sometimes require an ablative, sometimes a genitive ; in Greek, a genitive or dative : as

Dives equum, dives pictas vestis, et auri. Virg.

Rich in horses, rich in embroidered garments, and in gold.

Ταβιθά ἦν πλήρης ἀγαθῶν ἔργων, καὶ ἐλεημοσυνῶν, ὧν ἐπόιει.

Acts, ix. 36.

Tabitha was full of good works, and alms-deeds, which she did.

Adjectives and substantives govern an ablative, signifying the cause, form, or manner of a thing ; in Greek, a dative : as

Pallidus *irā*.
Pale with anger.

Μακάριοι, οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ. *Matt. v. 8.*
Blessed are the pure in heart.

Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, fretus, liber, with adjectives, signifying price, require an ablative case; in Greek, a genitive: as

Dignus es *odio*. *Ter.*
You are worthy of hatred.

Ἀξίος, ὁ ἐργάτης, τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ. *Luke. x. 17.*
The labourer is worthy of his hire.

Some of these admit a genitive case: as

Magnorum indignus *avorum*. *Virg.*
Unworthy of his great ancestors.

Ἀνάξιον τῆς τῶν προγόνων δόξης. *Dem.*
Unworthy of the glory of his ancestors.

Comparatives, when they may be explained by the word "quam," admit an ablative case; in Greek, a genitive case: as

Vilius argentum est *auro*, *virtutibus* aurum. *Hor.*
Silver is cheaper than gold, gold than virtues.

Τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης ἑδὲν κενώτερον ἄλλο.
Nothing is more vain than curiosity.

Tanto, quanto, hoc, eo, and quo, with many other words, which signify the measure of excess, also ætate, and natu; likewise πολλῷ τοσούτῳ, ὅσῳ, ποσῷ, τοσῷ, &c., and even their accusative cases, πολλόν, ὅσον, πόσον, τόσον, &c., are joined to comparatives and superlatives: as

Tanto pessimus omnium poeta.
By so much the worst poet of all.

Πολλῷ βελτίον ἐστὶ.
It is much better.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRONOUNS.

Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, ἐμῇ, σοῦ, ἔ, ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, σφῶν, the genitive cases, of the primitive pronouns are used, when a person is signified : as

Languet desiderio tui. Ovid.
She languishes for want of you.

Εἰκὼν σου. Herod.
The image of you.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, ἐμὸς, σὸς, ἐὸς, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, are used when an action or possession of a thing is signified : as

Favet desiderio tuo.
She favors your desire.

Πατὴρ ἐμός.
My father.

These possessives, *meus, tuus, noster, and vester*, receive after them these genitive cases, *ipsius, solius, unius, duorum, trium, omnium, plurium, paucorum, cujusque*, and the genitive cases of participles, which are referred to the primitive, understood in them : as

Dixi mea unius operâ, rempublicam esse salvam. Cic.
I said that by my single service, the republic was safe.

Τὴν παντὸς ψυχὴν διελύσεται ῥομφαία. Luke. ii. 35.
A sword shall pierce through thy own soul.

Sui and suus, οὗ, ὅς, ἐὸς, σφέτερος, & αὐτοῦ, are reciprocals, that is, they are always reflected to the principal thing that goes before them : as

Petrus ninium admiratur se, parcit erroribus suis.

Peter admires himself too much, he spares his own errors.

Ὁ ἐνρὼν τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, ἀπολέσει αὐτὴν. Matt. x. 39.
He that findeth his life, shall lose it.

These demonstrative pronouns *hic, ὁτος; iste, αὐτος; ille, ἐκεῖνος;* are thus distinguished from each other; *hic*, and *ὁτος*,

point out the person nearest to me ; iste, and *αυτος* ; that person which is nearest to the person addressed ; ille, and *εκεινος* ; that man which is at a distance from both.

Hic, *ετος* ; ille, *εκεινος* ; when they refer to two persons or things mentioned before ; hic and *οντος*, refer to the latter ; ille and *εκεινος*, to the former : as

Nihil est nisi pontus et aer,
Nubibus *hic* tumidus, fluctibus *ille* minax.

There is nothing but sea and air,
the latter, threatening with clouds ;
the former, threatening with waves.

Ουτοι τε γαρ υπολαμβάνουσιν ον τοις ορνιθας ουδε τῶνς απαν-
τώντας ειδεναι τα συμφέροντα τοις μαντενομένοις, αλλα τῶνς θεους
δια τουτων αὐτα σημαινειν και εκεινος οντως ενόμιζεν.

For these suppose that neither the birds nor those who meet them, know
the things expedient for them : but that the Gods, by their means,
signify the same ; so that man also thought.

CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Verbs substantive as, sum, forem, fio, existo ; *εμι, γινο-
μαι, υπάρχω* ; certain verbs passive of calling, as, nominor,
appellor, dicor, vocor, *καλέομαι, ὀπτομαι*, &c. ; and certain
other verbs, govern a nominative case after them : as

Deus est *summum bonum*.

God is the chief good.

Κακῶν ἐπικάλυμμα ἐστὶ, ὁ πλοῦτος.

Wealth, is a covering for evils.

And also all verbs admit an adjective after them, which
agrees with the nominative case of the verb, in case, gender,
and number : as

Pii orant *taciti*.

Pious men pray silently.

Παις μου βέβληται παραλυτικὸς. *Matt. viii. 6.*

My son lieth afflicted with the palsy.

GREEK ADDITIONS.

The participle ὦν is elegantly put after the verb τυγχάνω, with another nominative case : as

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ὦν σοφός.
Socrates is wise.

THE GENITIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Sum, or ἐμὶ, requires a genitive case when it signifies possession, duty, property, custom, or that which has respect to any thing : as

Pecus est *Melibæi*. *Virg.*
The cattle is the property of Melibæus.

Ἐάν τε ζῶμεν; ἐάν τε ἀποθνήσκομεν, τοῦ Κυρίου ἐσμέν.
Rom. xiv. 8.

Whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.

These nominative cases are excepted, meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, ἐμόν, σόν, ἐόν, νωϊτερον, ὑμέτερον, ἡμέτερον, σφέτερον, ἀνθρώπινον, θερώϊδον : as

Non est *meum*, contra senatum dicere. *Cic.*
It is not my duty, to speak against the senate.

Ἀνθρώπινόν ἐστὶ ὀργίζεσθαι.
It is a human thing to be angry.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, absolving, and the like, require a genitive case, which signifies the crime : as

Qui alterum *incusat probri*, eum ipsum se intueri oportet. *Plaut.*
He who accuses another man of dishonesty, ought to look into himself.

Τῆς ἀδικίας, τὸν Σωκράτην, ὁ κατήγορος αἰτιᾶται.
The accuser, accuses Socrates of impiety.

This genitive case is changed in Latin into the ablative, either with or without a preposition ; in Greek, into the case the preposition governs : as

Putavi eâ de re te esse admonendum. *Cic.*

I thought that you ought to have been admonished of this very thing.

Διώκω σε περὶ θανάτου. *Xenop.*

I accuse you of a capital crime.

Uterque, nullus, alter, alius, ambo, and the superlative degree, are joined to verbs of this kind in the ablative case : as

Accusas furti an stupri? *Utroque* or *de utroque*, *ambobus* or *de ambobus*.
Do you accuse me of theft or of infamy? Of each, of both.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, κήδομαι and σπλαγνίζω require a genitive case, but ἐλέεω is construed with an accusative : as

Is *suarum rerum* satagit. *Ter.*

He has enough to do of his own affairs.

Ἔοικας, ἡμῶν ἔδὲν κήδεσθαι. *Plato.*

You seem, to care nothing for us.

Ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς, Κύριε. *Matt. xx. 30.*

Have mercy on us, O Lord.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, recordor, ἀναμνησκω, ληθισκομαι, μέμνημαι, govern a genitive or an accusative : as

Datae fidei reminiscitur.

He remembers his promise.

Ἐμνήσθην τοῦ ῥήματος Κυρίου. *Acts. xi. 15.*

I remembered the word of the Lord.

Potior, is joined either to a genitive or ablative, κρατεω, to a genitive case : as

Romani, *signorum et armorum*, potiti sunt. *Sall. B.J. 77.*

The Romans gained the standards, and arms.

Τῆς πόλεως ἐκράτησε βίᾳ. *Isocrates.*

He obtained the city by force.

GREEK ADDITIONS.

All verbs of sense, except seeing, govern a genitive case: as

Ἦκουσε τῆς βοῆς.

He heard the noise.

Among the attics, all verbs of sense govern an accusative.

THE DATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

All verbs govern a dative case of that thing, to which any thing is acquired, or from which it is taken away: as

Mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur. *Plaut.*
There is neither sowing, nor mowing to me.

Φιλίππῳ ζῇ, οὐ τῇ πατρίδι. *Demosth.*

He lives for Philip, not for his country.

To this rule belong verbs of many different kinds.

In the first place, verbs signifying convenience or inconvenience, require a dative case: as

Non potes *mihi* commodare, nec incommodare.
You are not able to do good, or to do harm to me.

Γυναὶξί, κόσμον ἡ σιγὴ φέρει. *Soph.*

Silence becomes an ornament to women.

Of these juvo, lædo, delecto, ὠφελέω, βλάπτω, τέρω, and certain other verbs, require an accusative case: as

Fessum quies plurimum juvat.

Rest delights much the wearied person.

Πιηνοῖσι μύθοις τέρψαι φρένας. *Eurip. Or.* 1174.

To delight the mind, though with but fleeting words.

Verbs of comparing, require a dative case : as

Sic parvis, componere magna solebam. Virg.
 So I was accustomed to compare great things, with small.
Ὅμοιωθήσω αὐτὸν ἀνδρὶ φρονίμῳ. Matt. vii. 20.
 I will liken him to a wise man.

Sometimes they require in Latin an ablative case, with the preposition "cum," sometimes an accusative case, with the prepositions "ad" and "inter;" in Greek, the case the preposition governs : as

Comparo Virgilium cum Homero.
 I compare Virgil with Homer.

Πρὸς τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι εἰς ἡμᾶς. Rom. viii. 18.
 To be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us.

Verbs of giving and restoring, govern a dative case : as

Fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli. Martial.
 Fortune gives too much to some, enough to nobody.
Μὴ δῶτε τὸ ἁγιον τοῖς κυσὶ. Matt. vii. 6.
 Give not that which is holy, to the dogs.

Verbs of promising or paying, require a dative case : as

Quæ tibi promitto, ac recipio, sanctissimè esse observaturum.
Cic. Fam. 5. 8.
 Those things which I promise to you, and engage to observe most religiously.

*Καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφίεμεν.
 ταῖς ὀφειλέταις ἡμῶν. Matt. vi. 12.*
 And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

Verbs of commanding or telling, require a dative case : as

Imperat, aut servit, collecta, pecunia cuique. Hor.
 Money hoarded up, commands or obeys, every body.
Πᾶς ὁ προσευχόμενος, τῷ Θεῷ διαλέγεται. Chrys.
 Every one who prays, speaks to God.

Except *rego* and *guberno*, which govern an accusative

case ; *tempero* and *moderor* which govern at one time an accusative, at another a dative case : as

Orbem, Deus ipse gubernat.
God himself governs the world.

Verbs of trusting, govern a dative case : as

———— *Vacuis committere venis*
Nil nisi lene decet. Hor. Sat. 2. 4. 25.
———— It becomes us to commit nothing
but that which is mild to empty veins.

*Ὁς πιτεύει τοῖς παροῦσιν, ἀνόητός ἐστι. *Isocrates.*
He who trusts to things present, is a foolish man.

Verbs of complying with, and of opposing, govern a dative case : as

Semper obtemperat pius filius patri.
A pious son always obeys his father.

Πειθαρχεῖν δεῖ θεῷ, μᾶλλον ἢ ἀνθρώποις. *Acts. v. 29.*
We ought to obey God, rather than men.

Verbs of threatening, and being angry with, require a dative case : as

Utrique mortem est minitatus. Cic.
He threatened death to both of them.

*Ὑγὼ τοῖς κατηγοροῦσιν μου οὐ πάνυ χαλεπαίνω. *Plato.*
I evidently am not angry at my accusers.

Sum and *έμι*, with their compounds, require a dative case, with the exception of *possum* : as

Rex pius, est reipublicæ ornamentum.
A pious king, is an ornament to the republic.

Δύω χρεωφείλεται ἦσαν δανειστῇ τινι. *Luke. vii. 41.*
There was a certain creditor, *which* had two debtors.

Verbs compounded with these prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, ἀντὶ, ἐν, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, σὺν, govern a dative case : as

Ego meis *majoribus* virtute praeluxi. *Cic. in Sall.*
I outshone my ancestors in valour.

Τῷ γὰρ βουλήματι αὐτοῦ τίς ἀνθέστηκε. *Rom. ix. 19.*
For who hath resisted his will.

Verbs compounded with these adverbs, bene, satis, and male, govern a dative case; in Greek, compounded with the adverbs εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς, they govern an accusative: as

Dii *tibi* benefaciant.
May the Gods bless thee.

Εὐλογεῖτε τοὺς κατὰρ ὀνόματι υἱοῦ. *Matt. v. 44.*
Bless them, which curse you.

Many of these verbs change the dative, into another case: as

Præstat ingenio alius *alium*. *Quinct. i. l.*
One man excels another in genius.

Φιλῶν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι. *Xen.*
To pay attention to our friends.

Est and εἶναι, put for “habeo,” require a dative case: as

Est *mihi* namque domi pater, est injusta noverca. *Virg.*
I have a father at home, I have an unjust stepmother.

Θυγάτηρ μονογενὴς ἦν αὐτῷ. *Luke. viii. 42.*
For he had an only daughter.

Suppetit and ὑπάρχει, are similar to the verb “est:” as

Pauper enim non est, *cui* rerum suppetit usus. *Horace.*
For he is not a poor man, who has a sufficiency.

Ἄργυριον καὶ χρυσίον οὐκ ὑπάρχει μοι. *Acts. iii. 6.*
Silver and gold have I not.

Sum and εἶμι, with many other verbs, require a double dative case: as

Exitio est avidis mare *nautis*. *Hor. Od. i. 28. 18.*
The sea is for a destruction to greedy sailors.

Τοῦτ' ἐστὶν μοι κερδαίνοντι.
This thing is for gain to me.

These dative cases, *tibi*, or *sibi*, or even *mihi*, are added for the sake of elegance : as

Suo sibi gladio hunc jugula. Ter. Adel. v. 8. 35.
I kill this man with his own sword.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Verbs transitive of every kind, whether they be active, deponent, or common, require an accusative case : as

Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est. Horace.
Avoid an inquisitive person, for the same is a blab.

Μεγαλύνει ἡ ψυχὴ μου τὸν Κύριον. Luke. i. 46.
My soul doth magnify the Lord.

Verbs neuter have an accusative case of a kindred signification : as

Duram servit servitutum.
He serves a hard servitude.

Ἰδόντες δὲ τὸν ἀτέρα, ἐχαρήσαν χαρὰν μεγάλην. Matt. ii. 10.
When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

Some verbs govern an accusative case figuratively : as

Nec vox hominem sonat, O Dea, certè. Virg. Æn. i. 332.
Nor does your voice sound human, O Goddess, surely.

Μακάριοι οἱ πεινῶντες, καὶ διψῶντες τὴν δικαιοσύνην. Matt. v. 6.
Blessed are they which do hunger, and thirst after righteousness.

Verbs of asking, teaching, clothing, or concealing, commonly govern a double accusative case : as

Tu modo posce deos veniam. Virg.
Now do you ask pardon of the Gods.

Πολλὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὁ λιμὸς διδάσκει. Prov.
Hunger teaches a man many things.

Verbs of this kind also in the passive voice, have an accusative case after them : as

Posceris exta bovis.

You are asked for the entrails of an ox.

Καὶν παρὰ τοῦ διαβόλου τον φθόνον, ἐδιδάχθη. *Basil.*

Cain was taught envy by the devil.

Common nouns are added to verbs with a preposition, if they denote motion to a place: as

Ad templum Palladis ibant.

They went to the temple of Pallas.

Ἐσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. *Acts. xiv. 22.*

To enter into the kingdom of God.

THE ABLATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Every verb admits an ablative case, signifying the instrument, cause, or manner of an action; in Greek, they admit a dative: as

Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis. Virg. Æn. x. 130.

These began to defend themselves with darts, those with stones.

Ἀνείλε δὲ Ἰάκωβον, τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἰωάννου μαχαίρᾳ. *Acts. xii. 2.*

And he killed James, the brother of John with the sword.

The noun of price is added to certain verbs in the ablative case; in Greek, in the genitive: as

Teruncio, seu vitiosâ nuce, non emerim.

I would not buy him at a farthing, or a rotten nut.

Οὐχὶ πέντε σρουθία πωλεῖται ἀσπαρίων δύο. *Luke. xii. 6.*

Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings.

Vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo, are often placed by themselves, the word "pretio" being understood: as

Vili venit triticum.

Wheat is sold at a low rate.

These genitive cases placed without substantives are excepted : *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque* πολλοῦ, μέζονος, πλείονος, παντός, ὀλίγον, μικρῶ, ἐλάττωνος, ἐλαχίστον, τοσόντῃ, ὅσων, ἕδερὸς : as

Tanti eris aliis, *quanti* tibi fueris. Cic.

You will be esteemed by others, as you esteem yourself.

Πολλοῦ τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλίαν τιμώμενος. Chrys.

Valuing our friendship at much.

Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, hujus, teruncii, are peculiarly added to verbs of esteeming : as

Ego illum *flocci* pendo, qui me *pili* æstimat.

I do not value him a straw, who esteems me at a hair.

Verbs of abounding, filling, loading, and the contrary to these, are joined to an ablative case ; in Greek, to a genitive : as

Amore abundas, Antipho !

O Antipho, you abound in love.

Πληρώσεις με ἐν φροσύνης.

Thou shalt fill me with joy.

But some of these words after the Greek usage, are joined to a genitive case : as

Implentur *veteris Bacchi*, pinguisque *ferinæ*. Virg. *Æn.* i. 219.

They are filled with old wine, and fat venison.

Μαλα πεινώσι χρημάτων. Xen.

They hunger much after riches.

Fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, dignor, muto, communico, supersedeo, are joined to an ablative ; in Greek, to a genitive or dative : as

Carnibus vescor.

I eat flesh.

Ἀπόλαυε μὲν τῶν παρόντων ἀγαθῶν, ὥς θνητὸς. Isocr.

Enjoy the present good, as a mortal.

Mereor, with the adverbs bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, pessime, are joined to an ablative case with the

preposition *de*; in Greek *ποιέω*, is joined to an accusative case with the adverbs, *εἵ, καλῶς, κακῶς*: as

De me nunquam bene meritus est.

He never deserved well of me.

Καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοὺς μισοῦντας ὑμᾶς. Matt. v. 44.

Do good to them that hate you.

Certain verbs of receiving, of being distant, and of taking away, are sometimes joined to a dative case: as

——— *Paullum sepultæ distat inertia,*

Celata virtus. Horace.

Concealed virtue differs little, from buried sloth.

Τῷ ψεύδει ταχὺ διαφωνεῖ τ' ἀληθές. Aristotle.

Truth is altogether dissonant from a lie.

The ablative case absolute is added to any verbs you please; in Greek, the genitive or accusative cases absolute: as
Imperante Augusto, natus est Christus; imperante Tiberio, crucifixus.
Christ was born during the reign of Augustus, he was crucified in the reign of Tiberius.

Θεοῦ διδόντος, μηδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος. Nazian.

God favouring us, envy can avail nothing.

To certain verbs the ablative or accusative case of the part affected is added, but in Greek the genitive, and in Latin also, the genitive is used: as

Ægrotat animo, magis quam corpore.

He is more sick in mind, than in body.

Λύκον τῶν ὠτῶν κρατέω. Proverb.

I hold a wolf by the ears.

VERBS PASSIVE.

The ablative case of the doer, is added to verbs passive, with the preposition, *a* or *ab*, and sometimes a dative:

in Greek a genitive case, with the prepositions, *παρά, ὑπό,* &c. : as

Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis. Horace.
He is praised by these men, he is blamed by those.

Ἵνα μὴ πλεονεκτηθῶμεν ὑπὸ τοῦ Σατανᾶ. 2 Cor. ii. 10.
That we be not overcome by Satan.

The other cases remain in passive verbs, which were used in the active : as

Accusaris a me furti.
You are accused by me of theft.
Διαλλάγηθι τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου. Matt. v. 24.
Be thou reconciled to thy brother.

Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, are verbs neuter passive, and *δοκέω, ἐνδοκίμew, μεταβάλλω, χρηματίζω, γέμω, ἔοικα, &c.,* have a passive signification : as

A præceptore vapulabis.
You will be beaten by your master.

Νέος ὢν, ἐδόκειν μὲν φρονεῖν, ἐφρόνουν δ' οὐδέν. Menander.
When I was young, I thought myself to be wise, but I had no wisdom.

VERBS OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

Verbs of the infinitive mood, are added to certain verbs, participles, adjectives, and even substantives : as

Dicere quæ puduit, scribere jussit amor. Ovid.
Those things which I was ashamed to say, love commanded me to write.
Ὡς δὲ ἐπορεύοντο ἀπαγγεῖλαι τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ. Matt. xxviii. 9.

And as they went to tell his disciples.

Sometimes verbs of the infinitive mood, are put alone by the figure ellipsis : as

————— Hinc *spargere* voces,
In vulgum ambiguas. *Virg.* (Understand incipiebat.)
From this time he began to propagate among the populace
insinuations.

Ἀεὶ ἀριτεύειν, καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων. (Understand *χρη.*)
It becomes you always to be the most valiant, and distinguished above
others.

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

The Greeks use the Infinitive Mood, with or without an Article in the Neuter Gender, for the Gerunds and Supines.

Gerunds in di, have the same construction with genitive cases, and depend sometimes, upon substantives; sometimes, upon adjectives: as

Cecropias innatus apes, amor urget *habendi*. *Virg.*
The love of life excites the Attic bees.

Ἐξουσίαν ἔχει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφιεῖν αἱμαρτίας, *Matt. ix. 6.*

The son of man has power, to forgive sins upon the earth.

Gerunds in do, have the same construction with ablative cases, in Greek with dative cases: as

Scribendi ratio conjuncta cum *loquendo* est. *Quinct.*
The art of writing is joined with speaking.

Ἐν τῷ τὴν χεῖρά σου ἐκτείνειν. *Acts iv. xxx.*
By stretching forth thy hand.

Gerunds in dum, have the same construction with accusative cases: as

Locus amplissimus ad *agendum*. *Cicero.*
A place very honorable to plead in.

Ἐξίμι πρὸς τὸ μάχεσθαι.
I go out to fight.

When necessity is signified, gerunds ending in *dum*, are used without a preposition, the verb “*est*” being added : as

Orandum est, ut sit mens sana, in corpore sano. Juvenal.
We must pray to have a sound mind, in a sound body.

The Greeks, for this purpose, use a verbal adjective ending in “*τεον*” : as

Νεοῖς ζηλώτεον τοῦς γερόντας. Xen.
It becomes the young to emulate their elders.

Gerunds in Latin, are often changed into nouns adjective : as

Ad accusandos homines, duci premio, proximum latrocinio est.
To be persuaded by a bribe, to accuse men, is akin to robbery.

SUPINES.

The Greeks have no Supine, and therefore use an Infinitive Mood.

The supine in “*um*” signifies actively, and follows a verb or participle, signifying motion to a place : as

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ. Ovid.
They come to see, and to be seen themselves.

Οὐκ ἦλθον βαλεῖν εἰρήνην, ἀλλὰ μάχαιραν. Matt. x. 34.
I came not to send peace, but a sword.

The supine in “*u*” signifies passively, and follows nouns adjective : as

Quod factu fædum est, idem est et dictu turpe.
That which is base to be done, the same is also shameful to be spoken.
“*Ἄ ποιεῖν αἰσχρόν, ταῦτα νόμιζε, μηδὲ λέγειν εἶναι καλόν. Isocr.*
Those things which are disgraceful to be done, consider them dishonourable to be spoken.

NOUNS OF TIME AND PLACE.

Nouns which signify part of time, are frequently put in the ablative case; in Greek, in the genitive case: as

Nemo mortalium *omnibus horis* sapit. *Pliny.*

No man is wise at all hours.

Ἦλθε νυκτός. *John. iii. 2.*

He came by night.

Nouns which signify duration of time, are commonly put in the accusative case; in Greek, in the accusative or dative cases: as

Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur *annos.* *Virgil.*

Here kings shall reign, full three hundred years.

Ἐνδω ὅλην νύκτα. *Plato.*

I sleep the whole night.

SPACE OF PLACE.

Space of place is put in the accusative case, and sometimes in the ablative; in Greek, only in the accusative: as

Jam mille *passus* processeram.

Now I had advanced a mile.

Ἀπέχει τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν.

It is distant a journey of three days.

NAMES OF PLACES.

Every verb admits a genitive case of the name of a or town, in which the action is done, if it be of the f

second declension, and of the singular number ; in Greek, the case that the preposition governs : as

Quid Romæ faciam ? Mentiri nescio. Juv.

What should I do at Rome ? I know not how to lye.

Ὑπέμεινεν Ἰησοῦς ὁ παῖς ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ. Luke. ii. 45.

The child Jesus tarried behind at Jerusalem.

These genitive cases, *humi, domi, militiæ, belli*, follow the form of proper names : as

Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi. Cic.

Arms are of little use abroad, unless there be wisdom at home.

But if the name of a town be of the plural number of the third declension, it is put in the ablative case : as

Colchus an Assyrius ; Thebis nutritus an Argis. Hor.

A Colchian or an Assyrian ; brought up at Thebes or at Argos.

Ὅς ἐμαρτυρεῖτο ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Λύστροις καὶ Ἰκονίῳ ἀδελφῶν.

Acts. xvi. 2.

Which was well spoken of by the brethren that were at Lystra, and Iconium.

The names of places are commonly added to verbs signifying motion to a place, in the accusative case without a preposition ; in Greek, to the case that the preposition governs : as

Concessi Cantabrigiam, ad capiendum ingenii cultum.

I retired to Cambridge, to improve myself in learning.

Πορεύομαι εἰς Ῥώμην.

I go to Rome.

Domus and *rus* are likewise so used : as

Itæ domum saturæ, venit Hesperus, itæ capellæ. Virg.

Ye she goats, being full, go home, the evening approaches, be gone.

The names of places are commonly added to verbs, signifying motion from a place, in the ablative case, without a preposition ; in Greek, to the case, the preposition

Nisi ante *Româ* profectus esses, nunc eam relinqueres.

Had you not gone from Rome before, you would leave it now.

Ἐπῆλθον δὲ ἀπὸ Ἀντιοχείας, καὶ Ἰκωνίου, Ἰουδαῖοι.

Acts. xiv. 19.

And there came thither certain Jews, from Antioch and Iconium.

In Greek they put the affixes *σι*, and *σι*, for in a place : as, *οὐρανοσι*, in heaven.

The affixes *χον* and *χη*, for in a place : as, *πανταχόν*, in every place.

The affixes *ε*, *σε*, and *ζε*, for to a place : as, *οὐρανοσέ*, to heaven.

The affixes *θεν* and *θε*, for from a place : as, *οὐρανοθεν*, from heaven.

VERBS IMPERSONAL.

Impersonal verbs do not express their nominative case : as

Juvat ire sub umbras.

It is pleasant to go under the shade.

Χρή σε ποιεῖν.

It behoves you to do it.

These impersonals interest and refert are joined to genitive cases, and with the ablative cases feminine of the possessive pronouns, *meâ*, *tuâ*, *suâ*, *nostrâ*, *vestrâ*, *cujâ* : as

Interest *magistratûs* tueri bonos, animadvertere in malos.

It concerns the magistrates to defend the good, punish the bad.

Διαφέρει μοι τούτου. *Plato. Pol. 7.*

It concerns me much of this.

These genitive cases are also added, *tanti*, *quant*i, *magni*, *parvi*, *quanticunque*, *tantidem* : as

Tanti refert honesta agere.

It concerns you so much to act honestly.

Impersonal verbs put acquisitively require a dative case, those which are put transitively, an accusative: as

A Deo *nobis* benefit.

Blessings are given to us by God.

Δεῖ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πολλὰ παθεῖν. *Luke. ix. 22.*

The son of man must suffer many things.

But in Latin the preposition “ad” is peculiarly added to *attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*; in Greek, a dative, or an accusative with a preposition: as

Me vis dicere quod *ad te* attinet. *Ter.*

Would you have me speak what belongs to you.

Τοῦτο προσήκει μοι. *Dem.*

This thing pertains to me.

These verbs impersonal, *pænitet*, *tædet*, *miseret*, *miseret*, *pudet*, *piget*, take an accusative case with a genitive: as

Si ad centesimum vixisset annum, *senectutis* eum *sue* non *pæniteret*.

If he had lived to his hundredth year, it would not have repented him of his old age.

A verb impersonal of the passive voice, may elegantly be taken for any person of either number: as

Statur that is *sto*, *stas*, *stat*, *stamus*, *statis*, *stant*.

It is stood by me, you, him, &c.

GREEK OBSERVATIONS.

These impersonal verbs require a dative of the person, with a genitive of the thing, *δεῖ*, *δεῖται*, *ἐνδεῖ*, *προσδεῖ*, *διαφερεῖ*, *μελεῖ*, *μεταμελεῖ*, *μετέτι*: as

Δεῖ σοι φίλων.

There is need to you of friends.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

Participles govern the cases of the verbs, from which they are formed : as

Duplices tendens ad sidera *palmas*, talia voce refert. *Virg.*
Spreading both his hands towards the stars, he utters such words.

Ὀὐκ ἔστι πένης, ὁ μὴ δὲ ν ἔχων, ἀλλ' ὁ πολλῶν ἐπιθυμῶν. *Chrys.*
He is not a poor man who has nothing, but he who covets many things.

A dative case is added to participles of the passive voice, especially if they end in "dus" : as

Magnus civis obiit, et formidatus *Othoni*.

A mighty citizen is dead, and one dreaded by Otho.

Δι ἡμερῶν τεσσαράκοντα ὀπτανόμενος αὐτοῖς. *Acts. i. 3.*
Being seen of them, forty days.

Participles when they become nouns, require a genitive case : as

Alieni appetens, *sui* profusus. *Sall.*

Greedy of another man's property, lavish of his own.

Διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο.

Learned in war.

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, signifying actively, require an accusative case : as

Astronomus exosus ad unam *mulieres*.

An astronomer hating women in general.

Exosus and perosus signifying passively, are construed with a dative : as

Exosus *deo et sanctis*.

Hated of God and the saints.

Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, require an ablative case after them, and often with a preposition ; in Greek, a genitive : as

Bona bonis procreata parentibus.
 A virtuous lady born of good parents.
 Φῦς ἀγαθῶν πατέρων.
 Born of excellent parents.

GREEK ADDENDA.

Sometimes participles are put in the place of an infinitive mood, but mostly after verbs of persevering and abstaining: as

Ἄγαπῶν με διατέλει.
 Continue to love me.

OF THE GREEK PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

The prepositive article is used in

Explaining: ὁ Κύριος Ἰησοῦς. *The Lord Jesus.*

Demonstrating: ὁ ποιητής. *The principal Poet, viz., Homer.*

Distinguishing: Κύνων, ὁ οὐρανοῦ, ὄνυχ ὁ γῆς. *The heavenly dog, not the terrestrial one; meaning Diogenes.*

If the article be prefixed to an infinitive mood, it is taken for a substantive in every case: as

Τὸ φρονεῖν, wisdom; τοῦ φρονεῖν, of wisdom; ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν, in wisdom.

Also an adverb with an article, becomes an adjective: as

Τὰ ἔξω, things without; οἱ πείλας, neighbouring people.

The article, with ἀμφί, μετά, περὶ, κατὰ, πρὸς, and other

prepositions, having a proper noun following them, signifies the same thing as the noun itself, or the companions : as

Οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα, Plato or Platonists ; οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως, the companions of Achilles.

But a plural article, with a common noun substantive, denotes the office or relation : as

Οἱ περὶ ἱερὰ, priests ; οἱ κατ' ἀγοράν, lawyers ; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, relations by blood.

An article in the neuter gender, with the genitive case of the substantive, signifies possession :

Τὰ μητρός, the abilities of a mother ; τὰ Πλάτωνος, the works of Plato.

The article with the conjunctions “μεν” and “δε,” signify divisions : as

Οἱ μὲν καλοὶ, οἱ δὲ κακοὶ : the former are good, the latter bad.

They are taken as adverbs :

Τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ, part.

An article in the neuter, is prefixed to any kind of substantives τεχνικῶς, that is, for the substantives themselves :

Τὸ ἄνθρωπος, the word man ; τὸ γυνή, the word woman.

The prepositive article is put for the substantive or relative : as

Τὸ ῥᾶτον ἀπάντων, That which is most easy to be done.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

“En” and “ecce,” “ἴδου, and ἴδε,” adverbs of shewing, are joined to a nominative case, rarely to an accusative: as

En Priamus. Virgil.
Behold Priam.

Ἴδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὃ αἶρων τὴν ἀμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου. *John. i. 29.*
Behold the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

“En” and “ecce,” adverbs of upbraiding, are joined to an accusative case only; in Greek, to a nominative: as

En animum et mentem. Juvenal.
Behold his mind and disposition.

Ἴδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος. *John. xix. 5.*
Behold the man.

Some adverbs of place, time and quantity, admit a genitive case: as

Of Place: as, ubi, ubinam, nusquam, eò, longe, quò, ubivis, huccine; πῆ, πολλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πόρρω, προσθè, &c.: as

Ubi gentium?
Where in the world?

Πῆ γὰρ;
Where in the world?

Of Time: as, nunc, tunc, tum, interea, pridie, postridie, μεταξὺ, ἐνθὺς, ἀχρὶ, πρωτῆ, ὀψέ, καθοπὶν: as

Nihil tunc temporis, amplius quam flere poteram.
I could do nothing more at that time, than weep.

Μεταξὺ κινδύνων.
In the midst of dangers.

Of Quantity: as, parum, satis, abundè, μικρὸν, ἅλις, ἱκανῶς: as

Satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum. Sallust.
Of tolerable eloquence, and little wisdom.

Ἄλκις τῆς εὐδαιμονίας.
Enough of happiness.

Certain adverbs admit the cases of the nouns from which they are derived : as

Sibi inutiliter vivit.
He lives unprofitably to himself.
Χρησίμως τοῖς φίλοις ζῇ.
He lives usefully to his friends.

Adverbs of diversity, as “aliter,” “secus,” and these two words, ante, post, are often joined to an ablative case; in Greek, to a genitive : as

Multo aliter.
Much otherwise.
Πρόσθε θυρῶν.
Before the doors.

“Instar” and “ergo,” used as adverbs, and “διὲν,” and “ἐνεκα,” have a genitive case after them : as

Instar montis equum, divinâ Palladis arte, ædificant. Virg.
They build a horse as big as a mountain, by the divine art of Pallas.

Ψύχης ἐνεκα.
For the sake of life.

GREEK ADDENDA.

“Ἀμα” and “ὁμοῦ,” and some other adverbs, require a dative case : as

Ἀμα τοῖς ἄλλοις.
Together with others.

“Μὰ” and “νῆ,” adverbs of swearing, require an accusative case : as

Μὰ Διᾶ.

No, by Jove.

Two negatives in Greek, increase the force of the negation : as

Οὐ μὴ πίω. *Luke. xxii. 18.*

I will not drink at all.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions, copulative and disjunctive, connect like cases, moods, and tenses : as

Socrates docuit *Xenophontem* et *Platonem*.

Socrates taught Xenophon and Plato.

Μάθετε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ὅτι πρὸς ἐμὶ καὶ ταπεινὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ.

Matt. xi. 29.

Learn of me, for I am meek, and lowly in heart.

Unless words of a different construction are used : as

Emi librum *centussi* et *pluris*.

I bought the book for a hundred pence and more.

Ἐγγίσατε τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ ἐγγιεῖ ὑμῖν. *James. iv. 8.*

Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.

Quam is often understood after *amplius*, plus, minus, *μαλλον, πλεον* : as

Amplius sunt sex menses. *Cic.*

There are more than six months.

Μᾶλλον τῆς φύσεως.

More than nature requires.

To what moods certain adverbs and conjunctions belong.

In Greek the construction so varies, as to render different rules necessary.

CONJUNCTIONS AND ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS

WHICH GOVERN THE
INDICATIVE MOOD.

An, ne, num	.	.	Interrogatives.
Ceu	.	.	As.
Donec	.	.	As long as.
Dum	.	.	Whilst.
Etsi	.	.	Although.
Perinde	.	.	As.
Postquam, posteaquam	.		After.
Quasi	.	.	As.
Quando	.	.	When, since.
Quandoquidem, quoniam.			Since.
Quanquam	.	.	Although.
Quin	.	.	Why not?
Quippe	.	.	For.
Tametsi	.	.	Although.
Tanquam	.	.	As.
Ut	.	.	As how, since, when.

INDICATIVE OR SUBJUNCTIVE

Antequam	.	.	.	Before.
Donec, dum	.	.	.	Until.
Priusquam	.	.	.	Before.
Quia, quod	.	.	.	Because.

Quoad	.	.	.	As long as, as far as.
Simul	.	.	.	} As soon as.
Simul ac	.	.	.	
Simul atque	.	.	.	
Simul ut	.	.	.	
Ubi	.	.	.	When.

The following, before the Imperfect and Pluperfect, govern the Subjunctive; before the other Tenses generally the Indicative:

Cum	.	.	.	When.
Ni, nisi	.	.	.	Unless.
Siquidem, si	.	.	.	If.
Sin	.	.	.	But if.

“Ne, not,” when it forbids, governs the Imperative or Subjunctive.

All Interrogatives, and “quis, quæ, quid,” in a doubtful sense, or between two verbs, govern the Subjunctive: as

Nunc scio quid sit amor. *Virg.*
Now I know what love is.

*Αν, ἐάν, ἐπειδάν, ἵνα, κᾶν, ὅφρα, ὅπως, with similar words, govern a subjunctive mood: as

*Αν Θεός θελήῃ, if God will.

*Αν, having a potential force, is joined to all moods except the imperative: as

*Εἰπερ ἂν ἑώραν, if I could see.

Ἄν, taken indefinitely, serves to all moods : as

Τους ἂν ἔγων ἐπιόψομαι, if I could read them.

Εἰ, εἴγε, εἵπερ, εἵποτε, εἵπως, are joined to an indicative mood, sometimes to an optative, rarely to a subjunctive : as

Ἐὰ ἔξεσι, if it be lawful.

Ἐπεὶ, governs an indicative, sometimes an infinitive mood : as

Ἐπεὶ ἑώρα, when he did see.

Ὅτι, διότι, καθότι, are joined to an indicative, optative, and rarely to a subjunctive : as

Ἐπεν, ὅτι βούλεται, he said, that he wished.

Ὡς, because, to an indicative, sometimes to an optative, and a subjunctive, rarely to an infinitive : as

Λέγουσιν, ὡς δίκαιον ᾗ, they say, because it is just.

Ὡς, that, to all moods, but rarely to an indicative : as

Ὡς συνήσουσιν οἱ ἀκούοντες, that their hearers might understand.

Ὡς, that, so that, is joined to all moods : as

Ὡς πρὸς Πέρσην ἀπεσάλκατε, that ye may have sent to the king of Persia.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition in Latin, sometimes causes an ablative case to be added : as

Habeo te loco parentis.

I account you in the place of a parent.

A preposition in composition sometimes governs the same case, which it governed out of composition : as

Detrudent naves scopulo.

They thrust off the ships from the rock.

Verbs compounded with a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in, sometimes repeat the prepositions with their cases, and that elegantly : as

Abstinuerunt a vino.

They abstained from wine.

Ἐξήλθομεν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως παρὰ ποταμὸν. Acts xvi. 13.

We went out of the city by a river side.

The following Prepositions in Latin, govern an accusative case, in Greek the case marked.

To	Ad	πρὸς, εἰς, acc.
Against, facing	Adversus	ἀντί, κατὰ, gen.
Before	Ante	πρὸ, gen.
At or nigh	Apud	παρὰ, πρὸς, dat.
About, around	Circa, circum, circiter	περί, ἀμφί, acc.
On this side	Cis, citra	εἰσὼ, ἐντὸς, gen.
Against	Contra	ἀντί, κατὰ, gen.
Towards	Erga	εἰς, πρὸς, acc.
Without, outside of	Extra	ἔξω, ἐκτὸς, gen.
Into	In	εἰς, acc.
Beneath	Infra	ὑπὸ, dat.
Between, among	Inter	ἐν, μέτα, πρὸς, dat.
Within	Intra	εἰσὼ, ἐντὸς, gen.
Beside, or along by	Juxta	παρὰ, π.

For, or because	Ob	διὰ, <i>acc.</i> ; ἐνεκά, <i>gen.</i>
In the power of	Penes	ἐπὶ, παρὰ, <i>dat.</i>
By, or through	Per	διὰ, <i>gen.</i> ; ἀνά, <i>acc.</i>
Behind, at the back of	Pone	μετὰ, <i>acc.</i>
After	Post	μετὰ, ἐπὶ, <i>acc.</i>
Beside, except	Præter	{ παρὰ, <i>acc.</i> ; πλην, <i>gen.</i>
Nigh, or near to	Prope	{ ἐγγύς, <i>gen.</i> ; παρὰ, <i>acc.</i>
For, because	Propter	διὰ, <i>acc.</i> ; ἐνεκά, <i>gen.</i>
According to	Secundum	κατὰ, παρὰ, <i>acc.</i>
By, along	Secus	παρὰ, πρὸς, <i>dat.</i>
Above	Supra	ὑπὲρ, <i>gen.</i>
On the other side, over	Trans	πέρα, πέραν, <i>gen.</i>
Towards	Versus	εἰς, πρὸς, <i>acc.</i>
Beyond, farther	Ultra	ἐπὶ, <i>dat.</i> ; πέρα, <i>gen.</i>
Until	Usque	μέχρι, ἄχρις, <i>gen.</i>

Versus is set after its case; as, Londinum versus, *towards London*; likewise penes and usque may be so placed.

Latin Prepositions governing an Ablative case; in Greek, either a Genitive or a Dative.

From, by, of	A, ab, abs	ἀπὸ, παρὰ, ὑπὸ, <i>gen.</i>
Without, but for	absque	ἀνεύ, χωρὶς, <i>gen.</i>
Before, in presence of	coram	πρὸ, πρὸς, <i>gen.</i>
With	cum	σύν, <i>dat.</i>

Of, concerning	de	ἀμφὶ, περὶ, <i>gen.</i>
Of, out of	e, ex	ἐκ, ἐξ, <i>gen.</i>
In	in	ἐν, <i>dat.</i>
Openly	palam	πρὸ, πρὸς, <i>gen.</i>
Before, above, in comparison of	præ	πρὸ, παρὰ, <i>gen.</i>
For, instead	pro	ἀντὶ, <i>gen.</i>
Without	sine	ἀνευ, χωρὶς, <i>gen.</i>
Up to, as far as	tenus	μέχρι, ἄχρις, <i>gen.</i>

Tenus is set after its case, but in the plural number, it mostly governs a genitive case.

Latin Prepositions governing Two Cases.

Unknown to my Father	Clam patrem or patre	λαθρὰ τοῦ πατρός.
Into the city	In urbem	εἰς πόλιν.
My hope is in thee	In te spes est	ἐπὶ σοι.
A little before night	Sub noctem	{ περὶ νύκτα, πρὸ νύκ- τος.
The matter is before the judge	Sub iudice lis est	{ ὑπὸ τῇ κριτῇ.
Under the earth	Subter terram	ὑπὸ τῆς γῆς.
Under the water	Subter aquâ	ὑπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος.
Upon a stone	Super lapidem	ἐπὶ τῆς πέτρας.
Upon a green bough	Super viridi fronde	{ ἐπὶ τοῦ χλοέρου κλάδου.

Therefore in Greek, four prepositions govern a genitive case, ἀπὸ, ἀντὶ, ἐκ or ἐξ, προ.

Two, govern a dative: ἐν, σὺν.

One, governs an accusative : εἰς.

Two, govern a dative and accusative : διὰ, ἀνά.

One, governs a genitive and accusative : ὑπερ.

Eight, govern a genitive, dative, and accusative cases, ἀμφὶ, ἐπὶ, παρὰ, κατὰ, περὶ, μετὰ, πρὸς, and ὑπὸ.

CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

In Greek, there are properly no Interjections, only Adverbs.

Interjections are often used without a case : as

Spem gregis, ah ! silice in nuda connixa reliquit. Virg.

Having yeaned, she left the hope of the flock, alas ! upon the bare flints.

Ἵὼ, ἰὼ, τέκνον. *Aristophanes.*

Oh ! oh ! my son.

O, of one exclaiming, is joined to a nominative, an accusative, and a vocative : as

O festus dies hominis.

O joyful day of man.

ὦ μήτηρ.

Oh, my mother.

“Heu and pro,” are joined to a nominative, and sometimes to an accusative case ; in Greek, φεῦ and ἄι, to a vocative or accusative : as

Heu ! *pietas*, heu ! *prisca fides ! Virg.*

Ah ! his piety, ah ! his ancient faith.

Ἄι, ἄι τὸν Ἀδωνιν ! ἄι τὸν Ὑμέναιον ! *Anacreon.*

Ah, Adonis, ah, Hymenæus.

Also *proh*, is joined to a vocative : as

Proh sancte Jupiter.
Oh ! Holy Jupiter.

Hei and *vix*, are joined to Dative cases ; *οὐ* in Greek, to a Genitive or Nominative : as

Hei mihi, quod nullis sanor est medicinalis herbis ! Ovid.
Woe is me, that love is curable by no herbs !

Φ ε ὦ, τῶν κακῶν.

Alas ! the misfortunes.

FINIS.

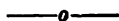
N.B.—Every important word to which the rule refers in Latin, is marked in *Italics*; in Greek, with a space between each letter.

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PREFACE.

has proceeded through the whole, will be astonished at his or her own self-improvement.

Of course, every Dictionary increases in the fulness of its information with its size ; and though verbal compression has been much studied in this work, and every page is rich in facts, yet the Author is forced to yield the palm to his elder brethren, from Watkins's Portable Cyclopaedia, in a sixteen shilling volume, up to Rees's and the Encyclopedia Britannica in thirty or forty quartos. His leading object, however, has been to produce a small volume at such a price as could be afforded in schools ; and if, at a scholar's price, he has published a useful book, his intentions have been accomplished.

The letter-press, itself, might have been printed within even less compass, but for the appendage of the engravings : yet the Author thought these essential to the popularity of the plan, and he flatters himself that in this opinion the public will agree with him. For their various merit and pretensions he will offer no apology, because uniform perfection in human works cannot be attained.

In regard to the substance of the volume, though, with reference to large dictionaries of knowledge, it is like a landscape viewed through the wrong end of the telescope, yet it is not abridged from any former work, and has been ORIGINALLY WRITTEN THROUGHOUT, a circumstance which has, perhaps, attended no other dictionary for the last two hundred years ; for so much important information on every subject could not otherwise have been compressed within the compass of so small a volume.

Some errors must unavoidably have occurred in the printing, all which may be corrected in future editions ; but with a view to confer on the entire work every requisite perfection, so as to render it worthy of the favour and preference of every person engaged in the education of both sexes, the Author earnestly invites the suggestions of intelligent Teachers, addressed, as early as convenient, to the care of his Publishers.

The prodigious mass of information which the work contains renders it a TEXT BOOK of UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE and in this view it becomes invaluable in Schools.

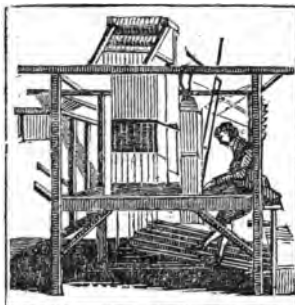
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in English gardens, and makes delicious spring tarts.



RHYME, lines ending with corresponding sounds, a feature of poetry introduced into the languages of modern Europe, before the revival of learning, and by which sense is often sacrificed to sound. Rhyming is a mere knack; and, in truth, a very low species of literature, though much admired by half-educated persons.

RIBAND LOOM. These looms, owing to the variety of patterns and labours, are exceedingly complicated in their construction; but a general notion of their form is given in the engraving.



RICE, a plant common in most warm countries, where it is the nutritious food of the inhabitants. It flourishes in moist situations, and its cultivation affords more

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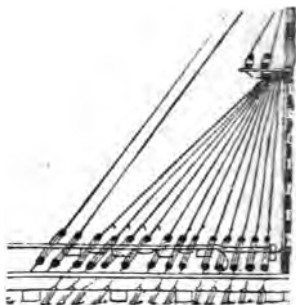
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food and as much employment as that of wheat in Europe.

RIDING, the art of sitting gracefully on horseback, and keeping the seat under irregular movements of the horse. In the East they ride on camels, but the pace is very uneasy; also on elephants.

RIFLE, a gun with a spiral inside of the barrel.

RIGGING, the system of ropes belonging to a ship, by which the masts are sustained and ascended, and the sails managed. The names and uses of the several ropes, and the dextrous management of them, constitute an able sailor.



RIGHT ANGLE, 90 degrees, equal on each side, forming a perpendicular.

RIGHT ASCENSION, distance measured on the equator, east or west.

RIGHTS, legal and political, claims of property and privileges, the general object of social strife, owing to avarice and ambition. The laws secure property, and a political constitution ought to secure social privileges. In England, in 1689, the Parliament published a declaration of rights; in 1776, the Americans published one; and in 1789, the National Assembly of France published a declaration of the rights of man, and they are standards of this kind of knowledge.

RING-WORM, a circular eruption which spreads, and is contagious.

RIVERS, channels, or low parts of the surface of the earth, through which the waters that have fallen from the clouds return to the sea. They produce a variety of phenomena and service to the inhabitants of their banks, though often destruction from overflowing them, owing to inattention in not rendering their courses or outlets proportionate to their occasional increase. The largest rivers in the world are the

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